### BROBDINGNAGIANS.

BEINGA

# KEY

TO

### GULLIVER's Voyage

TO

### BROBDINGNAG.

In a Second Letter to Dean Swift.

Such Police Juch Arts, and Juch Decorum, Has not seen feen in any State before 'em.

Hefiod, aut al.

#### LONDON:

Price Six Pence.

90

# BROEDING WAGIANS.

BUINGA

GULLIFFINS Voyage



In a Stand Later to Dean Syreti.

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Maffod, out of

LONDON:

Printed, in the Your Macoray

Prioces Pence.



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S. distrovered

### Second Letter, &c.

Millippi Confusion; and the Brobdingwagi-

Thefe Turbulencies thro' which Mr

Page 8. an he met with, as call as a Scine-Saidh,

HO' I have been fufficiently roafted, as the jocofe term is, for addressing my felf to you upon this Occasion; (Rumour assigning you to be the Man;) yet, as I had the honour of your Commands for so doing, I will pursue my Purpose in acting the Part of a faithful fournalist, and, in regular Order, give you an Extract of Mr. Gulliver's Voyage to Brobdingnag.

### Swidton in C H A P. I. Harris

TENTOTOPIETS STEET

He begins with a pathetical Complaint, that both Nature and Fortune had condemned him to an active and A 2 gered. Thus after above a Year's failing in Tempests and Hurricanes, they at length

Page 5. discovered Land.

These Turbulencies thro' which Mr. Gulliver has passed, seem to me a beautiful Allegory of the South-Sea and Missisppi Confusion, and the Brobdingnagi-

Page 8. an he met with, as tall as a Spire-Steeple, feems not more monstrous than the former of those Stocks at a Thousand per

Ibid. Cent. And the other seven Monsters that approached him, might have been matched in Exchange-Alley, with Welch-Copper, Gold-Dust, Meliorating-Oil, and other flourishing Bubbles of Renown in those Days. Directors knew the use of Reaping-Hooks, and obtained a Licence for putting them in Execution.

Now, Sir, I agree with our Traveller, that undoubtedly Philosophers are in the right when they tell us, that nothing is

Page 11. great or little otherwise than by Comparison. Therefore in the Course of these Observations I shall only offer my own Consectures, but when I come to wind up the Bottom I will faithfully transmit to you

the Sentiments of the Publick, especially the Litterati, concerning these remote Nations, and the Discoverer of them.

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The Distresses poor Lemuel underwent in Brobdingnag, caused in him, no doubt, an inexpressible Fear of his Life; but these Missortunes were greatly alleviated by his Entertainment at the Farmer's Table, so much resembling the good old English Hospitality.

The CAT here, so far exceeded in all respects Montaigne's Puss, that for your Amusement I will transcribe the Descrip-

tion given of this Creature.

"In the midst of Dinner, fays he, my Page 19.

" Mistress's favourite Cat leapt into her

" Lap, I heard a Noise behind me like

" that of a dozen Stocking-Weavers at

"Work; and turning my Head, I found

"it proceeded from the purring of this

" Animal, who feemed to be three times

" larger than an Ox, as I computed by

"view of her Head, and one of her

" Paws, while her Mistress was feeding

" and stroaking her. The Fierceness of this

" Creature's Countenance altogether dif-

" composed me; tho' I stood at the far-

"ther end of the Table, above fifty Foot

" off, and altho' my Mistress held her

" fast

" fast for fear she might give a spring, " and seize me in her Talons. But it

" happened there was no danger; for the

"Cat took not the least Notice of me
"when my Master placed me within
"three Yards of her. And as I have been
always told, and found true by Expe-" rience in my Travels, that flying or " discovering Fear before a fierce Animal, " is a certain Way to make it pursue " or attack you, fo I resolved in this dan-" gerous Juncture to shew no manner of " concern. I walked with Intrepidity " five or fix Times before the very Head " of the Cat, and came within half a Yard " of her; whereupon she drew herself "back, as if she were more afraid of " me: I had less Apprehension concern, "ing the Dogs, whereof three or four " came into the Room, as it is usual in " Farmer's Houses; one of which was a " Mastiff, equal in Bulk to sour Elephants, " and a Greyhound somewhat taller than Page 21." the Mastiff, but not so large. The grave Style wherein Mr. Gulliver has delivered himself in this Description is a very just Reprehension of those Ro-

mantick Nuga, wherewith the Books of some modern Travellers are stuffed.

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The skirmish he likewise had with two Rats, which it seems are likewise of the Size of a large Mastiff, but infinitely more Page 26. nimble and sierce; and his many other Adventures in the Family of his Master the Farmer, I refer to your own perusal, and shall conclude this Chapter in his own Words.

"I hope the gentle Reader, and especially your felf, will excuse me for "dwelling on these Particulars, which "however infignificant they may appear "to grovelling vulgar Minds, yet will "certainly help a Philosopher to enlarge "his Thoughts and Imagination, and apply them to the Benefit of the publick as well as private Life, which was my "fole Defign in prefenting this and other "Accounts of my Travels to the World; "wherein I have been chiefly studious of "Truth, without affecting any Ornaments "of Learning or of Style. But the whole "Scene of this Voyage made fo strong an "Impression on my Mind, and is so deep-"ly fixed in my Memory, that in com-" mitting it to Paper, I did not omit one " material Circumstance: However, upon a "strict Review, I blotted out several Pas-" fages of less Moment, which were in "my

in the Family of his Malter

"my first Copy, for fear of being cen.

"fured as tedious and trifling, whereof "Travellers are often, perhaps not with-

Page 29. " out Justice, accused.

### ch a residence High bulling

Page 30. D EGINS with a Description of the Farmer's Daughter of nine Years old, whose Endowments he very much com-Page 31 mends, but affures us, that tho' she was above forty Foot bigh, she was accounted little for her Age. Such a Friendship commenced between them, that he called her Page 32 his little Nurse, for to her Care was he wholly committed. And as to his Destiny, of being carried up and down the "Great-Britain himself, in his Condition, Page 35." must have undergone the same Distress." Upon the Farmer's Resolution, they all fet out on their Journey to the Metro-Page 41 polis, called Lorbrulgrud, or Pride of the

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Universe, whereat being fafely arrived, he concludes the Chapter.

#### CHAP. III.

TEREIN he recounts the Fatigues he Page 43. underwent, how he was fent for to Court, and at length fold to the Queen, P. 44, 45. who presented him to the King. " Now Page 48. "his Majesty, altho' he be as learned a Per-" fon as any in his Dominions, had been, "fays he, Educated in the Study of Phi-"lofophy, and particularly Mathematicks; "yet when he observed my Shape exact-"ly, and faw me walk erect, before I "began to speak, conceived I might be "a Piece of Clock-work, contrived by "fome ingenious Artist, which (as well "as in Germany) is in that Country ar-"rived to a very great Perfection. But "when he heard my Voice, and found "what I delivered to be regular and ra-

"tional, he could not conceal his Afto"nifhment.

"The King fent for three great Scho-Page 50.
"lars who were then in waiting. These
"Gentlemen, after they had a while exB "amined

" amined my Shape with much Nicety, " were all of different Opinions concern-"ing me, they all agreed that I could " not be produced according to the re-"gular Laws of Nature, because I was " not framed with a Capacity of preser-"ving my Life, either by Swiftness, or "climbing of Trees, or digging Holes in "the Earth. They observed by my Teeth, "which they viewed with great Exact-"nefs, that I was a carniverous Animal; "yet most Quadrupeds being an over-" match for me, and Field-mice, with " fome others, too nimble, they could not "imagine how I should be able to sup-" port my felf, unless I fed upon Snails "and other Infects, which they offered, "by many learned Arguments \*, to e-" vince that I could not do. One of thefe, "Woodwardian Virtuosi, seemed to think "that I might be an Embrio, or abortive "Birth. But this Opinion was rejected "by the other two, who observed my "Limbs to be perfect and finished, and

<sup>\*</sup> The infufficiency of Lucrative-Debates is finely exposed in Dean Swift's Cadenus and Vanessa. The only True Copy of this just Satire is printed for H. Curll in the Strand.

that I had lived feveral Years, as it was manifest from my Beard, the Stumps 'whereof they plainly discovered thro' 'a Magnifying-Glass. They would not 'allow me to be a Dwarf, because my 'Littleness was beyond all degrees of 'Comparison; for the Queen's favourite 'Dwarf, the smallest ever known in that 'Kingdom, was near thirty Foot high. 'After much Debate, they concluded un-'animously, that I was only Relplum 'Scalcath, which is interpreted literally, 'Lusus Natura; a Determination exactly 'agreeable to the modern Philosophy of 'Europe, whose Professors disdaining the 'old Evafion of Occult Causes, whereby 'the followers of Aristotle endeavour in 'vain to disguise their Ignorance, have 'invented this wonderful Solution of all 'Difficulties, to the unspeakable Advancement of human Knowledge. Page 51.

I thought it highly necessary, Mr. Dean, in this Place to give Mr. Gulliver's Account of himself as he appeared in this Nation of Giants, because in Lilliput he was looked upon as a Giant himself. And the trifling Transactions of the present English Royal Society is here so finely rallied, that I hope it will contribute to their A-

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mendment, in giving the World more useful Notices than Aubin's Insects, or Woodward's Fossils.

After this decifive Conclusion, fays Lemuel, I intreated to be heard a Word or two. I applied my felf to the King, and affured his Majesty that I came from a Country which abounded with several Millions of both Sexes, and of my own Stature; where the Animals, Trees, and Houses were all in Proportion, and where by consequence I might be as able to defend my self, and to find Sustenance, as any of his Majesty's Subjects could do here; which I took for a full Answer to those Gentlemen's Arguments.

Page 52.6 guments.

The Reception which both Mr. Gulliver and Glumdalclitch the Farmer's Daughter found in the Royal Palace was very extraordinary; for there, as well as at Page 53. her Father's House, the Care of him was wholly appropriated to her self. Their Amusements were very surprizing on many Accounts, to which I refer, keeping more close to what befel him. He thus proceeds. 'The Prince took a Pleasure in conversing with me, enquiring into the Manners, Religion, Laws, Government,

'and Learning of Europe; wherein I gave him the best Account I was able. His Apprehension was so clear, and his Judgment so exact, that he made very wise Reslections and Observations upon all I said.

He next acquaints us, that the King Page 18. asked him, whether he were a Woig or a Tory? His Majesty also made some very severe censures upon England, at which, says Lemuel, 'My Colour came and went several Times with Indignation to hear our noble Country, the Mistress of Arts and Arms, the Scourge of France, the Arbitress of Europe, the Seat of Virtue, Piety, Honour, and Truth, the Pride and Envy of the World, so contemptuously treated.

This Chapter closes with a merry Rencounter or two he had with the Queen's Dwarf, together with his Dexterity in dispatching four Wasps, which were as large as Partridges; their Stings an Inch and a half long, and as sharp as Needles. He carefully preserved them all, and having, says he, 'Twice shewn them with some other Curiosities in several Parts of Europe; upon my return to England 'I gave

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### 14 Observations, &c. upon

I gave three of them to Gresham Col-Page 66. lege, and kept the Fourth for my felf.

#### CHAP. IV.

Page 67.

T gave

THE Country is herein described, the King's Palace, the chief Temple, fome Account of the Metropolis Lorbrulgrud, and of the Author's Way of Travelling. To which I refer you and all my other Readers. For you must know, Sir, that being by Nature somewhat emulous of Fame in the Litterary Way, I hope by the Interest of your universal Correfpondence, not only to find these my Observations and Notes in the Mercure Galant, Le Clerc's Bibliotheque Journal de Scavans, Acta Eruditorum Lipsia, but request you will write a Line in my behalf to the Author of the New Memoirs of Literature, published here, par les Frees JNNYS, because it is a general, as well as just Complaint, that Extracts of very few Books are inserted but what these Messieurs Print, unless it be

### the Voyage to Brobdingnag. 15

be the Labours of a difaffected Faction, which indeed are therein faithfully inrolled by one means or other, fo that you have them all even from Luke Milbourn's Legacy to Tom Hearne's Catalogue of Glastenbury Relicks. For the following Books, all published within these six Months, are every one omitted, which I hope proves the Validity of my Complaint.

- I. The Works of that honest Patriot Andrew Marvell Efq; in Verse and Prose. Collected into two Volumes by Mr. Cooke, and Dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Pembroke.
- II. The MEMOIRS of JOHN KER of Kerstand Esq;
- III. Mr. Pope's Familiar Letters to HENRY CROMWELL Efq; 2 Vols.
  - IV. The WHARTONIANA. 2 Vols.
  - V. The TERRE-FILIUS: 2 Vols.

VI. Mr.

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VI. Mr Curll's Translation of Bishop PARKER'S History of his Own Time, with Remarks throughout. Addressed to the Learned Bishop POTTER.

These are passed by as Writers not worthy the Notice of this Impartial Journalist; but Mr. Newlin's impersest Version of Parker's History, to say no worse of it, has found a Place, with some very idle Encomiums in praise of

that Episcopal Legend.

VI. Mr.

This Excursion, Mr. Dean, I am sure you will Pardon thro' your innate Love of Letters. I shall therefore pursue my agreeable Task, and conclude this Chapter, with an Observation which cannot be made too Publick, and with which Mr. Gulliver begins it that our Geographers of

Page 67 ver begins it, that our Geographers of Europe are in a great Error, by supposing nothing but Sea between Japan and California; for it was ever my Opinion, says he, that there must be a Balance of Earth to counterpoise the great Continent of Tartary; and therefore they ought to correct their Maps and Charts, by joining this vast Tract of Land \* to the

\* Brobdingnag.

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North-West Parts of America, wherein I shall be ready to lend them my Assistance.

as releaved as our Hriend Lemma would

### derved, that tome of these Court Ladies bave very re.V .I A H. D. here and

there as broad as a Treocher, and Hair

Everal Adventures that happened to Page 79. the Author are herein recited, beginning with an unfortunate one which befel him for punning upon the Queen's Dwarf, and the Dwarf-Apple-Trees in the Garden. After relating the feveral Accidents which befel him, he acquaints the Reader with the great Civilities he received from the Maids of Honour The Dalliances between them and Lemuel were very uncommon, for, he fays, They Page 84. would often frip him from Top to Toe, and lay him at full Length in their Bosoms. At other Times, They would strip Page 86. themselves to the Skin, and put on their Smocks in his Presence, while he was placed or their Toilet directly before them. He adds. That the handsomest among Page 87. thefe Maids of Honour, was a pleafant frolicksom Girl of Sixteen, would sometimes, fays he fet me aftride upon

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one of her Nipples, with many other Tricks, wherein the Reader will excuse me for not being over Particular. But as reserved as our Friend Lemuel would seem, yet he has archly enough observed, that some of these Court Ladies have very remarkable Moles, here and there as broad as a Trencher, and Hairs hanging from them thicker than Packthreads, to say nothing farther concerning the rest of their Persons.

However, it is to be hoped, that these Passages will be taken as sufficient Cautions by some other Court Ladies, to restrain the indecent Liberties they give themselves in their Discourses, Dress, and Behaviour, too frequently practised in the Play-House, at Drawing-Room-Assemblies,

Page 88. The Execution he mentions, nearly refembles one so recent in our Memories, that I shall pass it over without any farther Observation.

Mr. Gulliver next shews his Skill in Navigation, by Rowing before the King and Page 90. Queen, and several Adventures befel him, particularly a very dangerous one 'from 'a Monkey, as big as an Elephant, who 'belonged to one of the Clerks of the 'Kitchen,

the Voyage to Brobdingnag.

Kitchen, for which he was killed, and Page 92.

an Order made, that no fuch Animal

' should be kept about the Palace.

This Misfortune being over, among other grave Reflections, 'How vain an Page 98.

Attempt is it, faid he, for a Man to en-

deavour doing himself Honour among

those who are out of all Degree of E-

quality or Comparison with him? And

' yet I have feen the Moral of my own

Behaviour very frequent in England, fince

my return, where a little contemptible

'Varlet, without the least Title to Birth,

Person, Wit, or common Sense, shall pre-

fume to look with Importance, and put

himself upon a Foot with the greatest

'Persons of the Kingdom. Page 99.

This Observation, Mr. Dean, we both know to be true, and I have had the Honour of hearing it confirmed by Arthur Moore Esq; at his rural Seat in Surrey. I am likewise assured that his hopeful Son, Jemmy, refolves to lash this Race of Upstarts in a Comedy which is shortly to make its Appearance upon the Theatre-Royal in Drusy-Lane.

This Chapter ends with a Difaster that befel poor Lemuel, betokening good P. 100. Luck; 'which, fays he, the Footman spread

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### 20 Observations, &c. upon

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## CHAP. VI.

Halo sange Claffe one one of the Degree of H.

Reception fo hospitable did our Traveller meet with at the Court of Larbrulgrud, that he studied several Contrivances to please their Majesties; fuch as making Combs of the Stumps of the King's Beard, and Chairs of the Comb-P. 103. ings of the Queen's Hair. Thefe and many other Pastimes he invented for their Royal Amusement, with which the King, in Particular, was fo highly entertained, P. 107. that 'he began, fays he, to conceive a much better Opinion of me than he had e ever before. He defired I would give ' him as exact an Account of the Govern-" ment of England as I possibly could; because as fond as Princes commonly are of their own Customs (for so he conjectured of other Monarchs, by my former Discourses) he should be gladi to hear of any Thing that might deferve Luck; which, fays he, the Footnoitsting of

Mr.

Mr. Gulliver began his Discourse by P. 108. informing his Majesty of the Extent of the English Dominions, the Fertility of the Soil, and the Temperature of the Climate. He then fpoke at large upon the Constitution of an English Parliament, partly made up of an Illustrious Body, called the House of Peers, Persons of the noblest Blood, and of the most antient and ample Patrimonies. these are joined several Holy fons, as part of that Affembly, under the Title of Bishops, whose peculiar Business it is to take Care of Religion, and of those who instruct the People therein. P. 109. He next shewed, that the other Part of the Parliament was called the House of Commons, who were all principal Gentlemen, freely picked and culled out by the People themselves, for their great Abilities and Love of their Country, to reprefent the Wisdom of the whole Nation.

He then descended to the Courts of Justice, over which the Judges, those venerable Sages and Interpreters of the Law presided, for determining the disputed Rights and Properties of Men, as well as for the Punishment of Vice, and Protection of Innocence,

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He mentioned the prudent Management of their Treasury, the Valour and Atchievements of their Forces by Sea and Land.

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P. 110.

He computed the Number of their People, by reckoning how many Millions there might be of each religious Sect (including the Henleyarians \*) or political Party among them. He did not omit even their Sports and Pastimes, or any other Particular which he thought might redound to the Honour of his Country.

The King heard the whole with great Attention, frequently taking Notes of what he spoke, as well as Memorandums of all Questions he intended to ask him.

His Majesty consulting his Notes, proposed many Doubts, Queries, and Objections, upon every Article. He asked,

A particular Account of this SECT, and their FOUNDER, is just now published by Mr. Curll in the Strand, called A Guide to the Oratory, &c.

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I. What Methods were used to cultivate the Minds and Bodies of the young P. 111.

Nobility?

II. What Course was taken to supply that Assembly when any noble Family became extinct?

III. What Qualifications were necessary in those who were to be created New Lords? Whether the Humour of the Prince, a Sum of Money to a Courtlady, or a Prime Minister, or a Design of strengthening a Party opposite to the publick Interest ever happened to be Motives in those Advancements?

IV. What Share of Knowledge these Lords had in the Laws of their Country, and how they came by it, so as to enable them to decide the Properties of their Fellow-Subjects in the last Resort? Whether they were always so free from Avalice, Partialities, or Want, that a Bribe, or some other sinister View, could have no Place among them?

V. Whether those Holy Lords, the Bishops, were always promoted to that Rank
P. 112. upon Account of their Knowledge in religious Matters, and the Sanctity of their
Lives, had never been Compliers with the
Times while they were common Priests,
or slavish prostitute Chaplains to some
Nobleman, whose Opinions they continued fervilely to follow after they were admitted into that Assembly?

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VI. He then desired to know, What Arts were practised in electing Commoners? Whether a Stranger, with a strong Purse, might not Influence the vulgar Voters to chuse him before their own Landlord, or the most considerable Gentleman in the Neighbourhood.

VII. How it came to pass, that People were so violently bent upon getting into that Assembly, which was said to be a great Trouble and Expence, often to the ruin of their Families, without any Salary or Pension; because this appeared such an exalted Strain of Virtue and publick Spirit, that his Majesty

jesty seemed to doubt it might possibly not be always sincere.

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VIII. And he defired to know whe-Pag.113. ther such zealous Gentlemen could have any Views of refunding themselves for the Charges and Trouble they were at, by sacrificing the publick Good to the Designs of a weak and vicious Prince, in Conjunction with a corrupt Ministry? 'The King multiplied his Questions, says 'Mr. Gulliver, and sisted me thoroughly upon every Part of this Head, proposing numberless Enquiries and Objections, which I think it not prudent or 'convenient to repeat.

His Majesty desired to be satisfied in P. 114. several Points relating to the English Courts of Justice, as to what Time was usually spent in determining between Right and Wrong, and what degree of Expence.—Whether Party in Religion or Ibid. Politicks were observed to be of any Weight in the Scale of Justice, &c? He sell next upon the Management of the English Treasury, observing, that whereas the Taxes had been computed to about five or six Millions a Year, the Issues he

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found

found by Calculation amounted to more than double those Sums.

P. 115. He went on to enumerate many other political Corruptions, and enquired very strictly into that private one of Gaming, he desired to know at what Age this Entertainment was usually taken up, by our Nobility and Gentry, and when it was laid down? He reslected, that besides its fatal Consequences in exhausting their Fortunes, it habituated them to vile Companions, wholly prevented the Improvement of their Minds, and forced them by the Losses they received, to learn and practice the same infamous Dexterity upon others.

'His Majesty was perfectly astonished,
fays Mr. Gulliver, with the Historical
Account I gave him of our Affairs during the last Century, protesting it was
only a Heap of Conspiracies, Rebellions,
Murders, Massacres, Revolutions, Banishments, the very worst Effects that
Avarice, Faction, Hypocristy, Persidiousness, Cruelty, Rage, Madness, Hatred,
Envy, Lust, Malice, or Ambition could
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Lastly, He delivered himself in these P. 120. Words, which I shall never forget, nor the Manner he spoke them in:

' You have made a most admirable Panegyrick upon your Country: You have clearly proved that Ignorance, Idlee ness, and Vice may be sometimes the only Ingredients for qualifying a Legislator: That Laws are best explained, interpreted, and applied by those whose Interest and Abilities lie in perverting, ' confounding, and eluding them. I ob-' ferve among you fome Lines of an Inflitution, which in its Original might have been tolerable, but these half-'erazed and blotted by Corruptions. It doth not appear from all you have ' faid, how any one Virtue is required ' towards the Procurement of any one Station among you, much less that Men 'were ennobled on Account of their Vir-' tue, that Priests were advanced for their 'Piety or Learning, Soldiers for their Con-'duct or Valour, Judges for their Integrity, Senators for the Love of their 'Country, or Counsellors for their Wis-

'As for your felf, who have fpent the greatest Part of your Life in Travelling, I am well disposed to hope you may hitherto have escaped many Vices of your Country. But by what I have gathered from your own Relation, and the Answers I have with much Pains wringed and extorted from you, I cannot but conclude the Bulk of your Natives to be the most pernicious Race of little odious Vermin, that Nature ever suffered to crawl upon the Sur-

P. 122. ' face of the Earth.

Now, Mr. Dean, happy, thrice happy is it for the English Nation, that with Heart and Voice they can proclaim, Tempora Mutantur! All these Corruptions being the Growth of the last Reign, as appears by Mr. Gulliver's Map which bears Date, Anno 1703.

#### CHAP. VII.

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THE Author opens with the Love of his Country, which he very elegantly fets forth. 'I have always borne, fays he, that laudable Partiality to my own Country, which Dionysius Halicarnassensis with so much Justice recommends

' mends to an Historian:' I would hide the Frailties and Deformities of my political Mother, and place her Virtues and Beauties in the most advantageous Light.

The Account he gives of the Inventi- P. 125. on of Gunpowder and Guns seemed very horrible to his Brobdingnagian Majesty.

He protested, that altho' few Things P. 127.

delighted him so much as New Discoveries in Art or in Nature, yet he 'would rather lose half his Kingdom

' than be privy to fuch Secrets as these

destructive Machines, which he com-

manded me, as I valued my Life, ne-

ver to mention more.

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Mr. Gulliver observes this to be a strange Effect of narrow Principles; and having drawn an amiable Character of this Prince, farther informs us, 'That they had not P. 128. in his Court reduced Politicks into a Science, as the more acute Wits of Eu-' rope have done.

He next gives an Account of the P. 129. Learning of the Brobdingnagians, their P. 130. Laws, their Libraries, their Writers, their P. 131. military Affairs, and the Exercise of their P. 134.

Forces, which is very furprizing.

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He remarks, that in the Course of many Ages they have been troubled with the same Disease, to which so many other Governments are subject, viz. The Nobility often contending for Power, the People for Liberty, and the King

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P. 136. for absolute Dominion.

#### CHAP. VIII.

P. 138. M. Gulliver now faithfully relates the Story of his Deliverance, by means of attending the King and Queen in a Progress to the South Coasts of the Kingdom. He had always, he says, a strong Impulse that he should recover his Liberty, tho' it was impossible to Conjecture how, or form any Project with the least hope of succeeding. He

P. 139. had been above two Years in the Country, and relates, that when the King came to his Journey's End, he thought proper to pass a few Days at a Palace he has

P. 140. near Flanflasnic, a City within eighteen Miles of the Sea-side. He adds, that he was much fatigued, had gotten a small Cold,

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Cold, pretended to be worse than he really was, and defired Leave to take the fresh Air of the Sea, with a Page whom he was very fond of, and who had fometime been trufted with him. The Boy, fays he, took me about half an Hour's Walk from the Palace towards the Rocks on the Sea-shore. I cast ma- P. 141. ny a wiftful melancholy Look towards the Ocean. I found my felf not very well, and told the Page, that I had a Mind to take a Nap, which I hoped would do me good. I soon fell asleep, but found P. 142. my felf fuddenly awaked with a violent pull upon the Ring which was fastened at the Top of my Box for the conveniency of Carriage. This wonderful Ac-Ibid. count of his Conveyance by an Eagle, terminates with his being dropt into the Sea after two Hour's flight.

The many anxious Thoughts he entertained in the watry Element, were at last relieved in his being taken up by an English Ship. The Captain whereof took P. 150. him into his Cabbin, gave him a Cordial, and made him turn in upon his own Bed. He flept some Hours, but was perpetually disturbed with Dreams of the Place

Ibid.

he had left, and the Dangers he had escaped. However, upon waking, he found himself much recovered.

P. 152. He begged the Captain's Patience to hear him tell his Story, which he faithfully did from the last Time he lest England to the Moment he first disco-

P. 156. vered him. And as Truth, fays he, always forceth its Way into rational Minds,

fo this honest worthy Gentleman, who

' had some Tincture of Learning and

very good Senfe, was immediately

convinced of my Candour and Veracity.

He then made the Captain a Present of the Rarities he had collected in the Country from whence he had been fo strangely delivered. Among which, was the Corn he had cut off with his own Hand, from a Maid of Honour's Toe, it was about the Bigness of a Kentish Pippin, and grown fo hard, that he got it hollowed into a Cup, and fet in Silver.

I must here conclude my Second Letter, only with observing, that he arrived safe at Redriff, Anno 1706.

> Jam, Sir, &c. C. D. M.

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